

THE DEMOCRAT.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
HARNEY & HUGHES.

Office on Third street, East side, between
Market and Jefferson, D.

Our Carriers are accustomed to supply
the Daily Democrat at 10 cents per week,
payable weekly to the Carriers, or payable
quarterly in advance at the Office. All sub-
scribers by the year can avail themselves of
this privilege.

Democratic Ticket, 1852.

FOR PRESIDENT,
STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, of Illinois.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
R. M. T. HUNTER, of Virginia.

THURSDAY, : : FEBRUARY 5, 1852.

FOR SALE AT THE DESK.—
Copies of the Daily paper can be procured at
the desk, with or without envelopes, at 5 cents
per single copy or 35 cents per dozen.

KOSSUTH MEETING.—We hope that there will
be an enthusiastic crowd at the court-house to-
night; indeed we have no doubt there will be.
The people of this city have as much admiration
for the great Hungarian, and as high an ap-
preciation of his cause, as any other. There
has been a systematic effort in some quarters to
throw suspicion upon both; but they have suc-
cessfully failed everywhere. It is enough that the
house of Hapsburg hate, proscribe, and perse-
cute him. Austria was not fighting for liberty.
She did not call in the aid of the Czar to help
the cause of freedom. Those two powers have
an object too well known to the world to be
disguised. Their treatment of Kossuth and
his cause shows what they apprehended from
his efforts. They hate what we approve. They
wage a war of extermination only upon one ob-
ject, liberal principles, popular rights—the prin-
ciples which lie at the foundation of our polit-
ical institutions.

We need not go into details on so plain a
case, although the cause of Hungary in the late
struggle, of which Kossuth was the champion,
will bear the test of talent and of time, and
shine the brighter the more it is examined.
Kossuth is now amongst us, an exile, with a
price set upon his head by the absolutists of Eu-
rope. He has spent a life of labor and suffer-
ing for the right of his native land to govern it-
self. His own great talents and the state of
Europe have made him an object associated with
the cause of the rights of man.

This Union stands alone on one side, single-
handed. America must vindicate her principles
before the world—principles dreaded and hated
by the holy alliance of despots on the other side
of the Atlantic. They are active, sleepless,
and vigilant, and shall we be inattentive? It is
our duty to speak, and not look on with indif-
ference. Let the friends of freedom in the old
world see the light of the rising sun on the
great western continent; that here the persecut-
ed patriot may find an asylum and sympathy,
a people not afraid nor ashamed to throw back
proscriptions with defiance and contempt.

All mixing up a popular reception of Kossuth
with the question of intervention or non-interven-
tion, is but a device to check the demon-
strations in behalf of free institutions made
at these receptions. It is anticipating a
grave question which lies in the future, and
which this country must decide, as her interest
or her duty may dictate, when the emergency
happens. Kossuth has asked for help; this is
to his right to do. We cannot, however, be
nearly in Europe, and obtained it. What it
may be the interest or the duty of this country
to do hereafter is an open question. All we are
called upon to do now is to make a demon-
stration of our sympathies in behalf of a cause
which is especially our own—ours because here
in this Union is the world's hope for free insti-
tutions—the refuge of political and religious
freedom for the world.

THE DEMOCRATIC REVIEW.—The January
number of this truly American Review has
come to hand, and we publish the prospectus
in another column. It will be seen that it has
changed publishers, but has not changed its
character of an original and bold pioneer in
the progress of liberal opinions. It has often star-
ted the timid and conservative party, who are
always for letting well enough alone, and who
are sure that anything is well enough, provided
there is nothing new or bold in it. The intel-
ligent democrat will recognize in this Review
the true American spirit, and the consistent
American policy.

The contents of this number are: 1852 and
the Presidency; Northern Lakes and Western
Rivers; The usurper; "Blum Lives!" (poetry);
Presidential Courtesies; Mazinni—Young Eu-
rope; Intervention—Historical Review of Life;
Parlor Periodicals; South-Western Scenes, No.
1; National Convention—Danger to its Party;
Gen. Foote's Compromise Resolutions; Misce-
lany; Book Notices.

The stirring events of the past few months, the
excitement upon the arrival of Kossuth—
representative of liberal principles in Europe,
the coup d'état of the vile French usurper, the
approaching presidential election, are themes
which could not escape the stirring comments
of a periodical which is eminently one of the
present and the future.

Thank God, there is an American Review
that has won a credit for ability which is almost
unrivalled, that abjures that easy-going philoso-
phy which believes reluctantly that "whatever
is, is right;" that calls the conduct of despots
by the right name, and mouths no apologies for
crimes secured from responsibility to law by
their magnitude. The article on the "Usur-
per" gives a full and vivid picture of the late
revolution in France. "It seems to us," says
the writer, "that a coup d'état is a very old and
still ordinary species of rascality, and we regret
to say that we could, with ease, furnish a dozen
Louis Napoleons from almost any prison in the
United States. They are called murderers
and burglars here."

Here is a crime prompted by a wicked ambition,
the very meditation of which was a most
shocking perjury, executed in blood. No guilty
wretch ever more deservedly forfeited his life
by a daring violation of the laws of God and
man. The language of this Review, and the
bold exposition of the tragedy in all its guiltiness
definitely, would no doubt shock diplomatic ears.
But it is high time Americans should
say what Americans should.

The leading article on 1852 and the presi-
dency is characteristic of the Democratic Re-
view, full of the enthusiasm of "Young Amer-
ica." We shall take occasion soon to lay it
before our readers. It names no one for the
presidency, but the remarks on that subject
point to a new man, not mixed up with old
feuds, but who has made himself known to the

people of the United States as the man of the age,
foremost in its reforms, and bold able to
pursue them.

INDIANA LEGISLATURE.—The interruption in
the mail service has prevented the receipt of
information of the law making by our neighbors
under their new constitution.

We learn the bill of their Senate, districting
the State for the next Congress, was ordered
to be engrossed by a small majority in the House
on the 30th ult. By this bill many changes are
made in the districts. Floyd county is placed
in the 21st, with Washington, Lawrence, and
the counties below, including Perry, in which
Cannelton is situated, and Clark in the 3d,
extending to Bartholomew and Brown, in the
interior, and Switzerland, on the river.

The House has passed an exemption law for
\$300 in value of real or personal estate.

THE cholera has broken out in a very
malignant form, at Savannah La Mar, in the
island of Jamaica.

Capture of the Guerriere.

The following sketch of the celebrated action
between the Constitution and the Guerriere is
copied from the New York Evening Post, to
which paper it was furnished by a "valued
correspondent."

Having been an American prisoner on board
the Guerriere, during the famous battle be-
tween that frigate and the United States Con-
stitution, I propose giving you an account of
that important action, which took place in
June, 1812.

About two weeks previous to the engagement,
I left Boston in an American ship, which was
captured by the Guerriere some five days
before she fought the Constitution.

At about ten o'clock in the morning when
the Constitution was disengaged,

The Guerriere had to, to enable her to come up.

As the Constitution neared us, Captain Davis
handed me his glass, and asked me what I took
to be his. My reply was, "She looks like a
frigate."

Very soon she came within reach of
the long guns of the Guerriere, which were
fired, but with no effect, as the sea ran high.

The Constitution made no reply; but, as I saw,

was making for a position—during which
Captain Davis said to me, "Do you think I
am going to strike without firing?" I replied,
"I don't know."

At this moment, seeing that a severe contest
was about commencing, in which I could take
no part, being only a prisoner, I raised my hat to
Capt. Davis, and said to him, "With your per-
mission, sir, I will go below, as I can take no
part in the fight."

"By extending the hinder hoofs, you don't
mean kicking, Mr. Green?"

"Some people call it kicking, Mr. Green—but
it is only a slight reaction of the muscles—
a disease rather than a vice."

Exit Green, whistling.

NOR VENIUS, BUT PLAYFUL.—"You're
perfectly gentle, Mr. Trox?"

"Perfectly gentle, sir—the only fault he has
is that he is a fault—is a playful habit of exten-
ding the hinder hoofs now and then."

"By 'extending the hinder hoofs,' you don't
mean kicking, I hope?"

"Some people call it kicking, Mr. Green—
but it is only a slight reaction of the muscles—
a disease rather than a vice."

Exit Green, whistling.

A POETIC young man in describing the
movements of a lot of gold-fish says: "They
mated, and attendants, sitting round a long
table, covered with instruments and all necessi-
ties for dressing the wounded, as still as a
funeral. Within one moment after my foot
left the lower round of the ladder, the Constitu-
tion gave that double broadside which threw
all in the cockpit over in a heap on the oppo-
site side of the ship."

For a moment it appeared as if heaven and
earth had struck together; a more terrific shud-
der could be imagined. Before those in the cock-
pit had adjusted themselves, the blood ran
down fast, as freely as if a wash-tub
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THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1852.

The river was rising slowly, last evening, with 6 feet 3 inches water on the falls.

For NEW ORLEANS.—The favorite steamer Fanny Smith starts for New Orleans to-day. She is an excellent boat, with superior accommodations, and shippers and persons traveling south will consult their interests by patronizing her.

The fine steamer Fashion leaves for St. Louis to-morrow. She is the regular Friday packet.

A newspaper called the Luther M. Kent, bearing his name in honor of the Mayor of St. Louis, is ready to be launched at Cincinnati. She is 300 feet long, and will carry upwards of 1000 tons. The Kent is being built for freight, stock, and deck passengers, for the trade between New Orleans and St. Louis.

The Gen. Pike will shortly be out with her new machinery. We understand that she will take her place in the Cincinnati evening line in connection with the Lady Pike.

A new boat called the Moses Greenwood, arrived at the landing yesterday. She was built at Cincinnati.

The Lady Pike took her place in the Cincinnati evening line yesterday.

The WEATHER.—Yesterday was decidedly the warmest day of the month, being quite spring-like in its temperature. The ladies took advantage of the mild weather, and were out in their strength, promenading the streets.

RESULTS OF REFORMED TAXATION IN NEW YORK.—The subject of equal taxation has invited the increased attention of legislators in a few years past to remove minor inequalities in assessments which in former times escaped observation. Gross inequalities and oppressions in raising revenue have often produced revolutions, and exhibited the pervading evils of tyranny; but where the largest masses of property have been subjected to the public burthen, the vigilant eye of reform has slept. But of late years the varied forms of property escaping a share of revenue have been searched out, and the beneficial results presented in the increase of taxables and diminution of rates. The astonishing increase of the former has convinced the public of the sordid avoidance of wealth of its proper support of the State.

The State of New York has marched in the van of reform, but the subject of taxation came last in the order of improvement. Increased equality now develops the errors of the past. The following will show the results, and the opinion of the Executive upon further reforms:

The act passed by the last Legislature, intended to compel the assessors to estimate taxable property at its full value, has resulted in a large increase of the valuation. In 1850, the entire real estate was assessed at \$272,453, in 1851 the total assessment was at \$290,000,000, having increased in nearly \$400,000,000. This produces a corresponding increase in the proceeds of the half mill tax, which is applied on the entire valuation. The State tax ought not, under any circumstances, to be larger than is necessary for the support of a wise and economical administration. I would recommend a careful examination of the subject, with a view to determine whether the half mill tax may not safely be reduced to a smaller ratio. Notwithstanding the important amendments adopted by the last Legislature, it is my belief that the assessment laws require further modifications for the purpose of securing a more equitable distribution of the public burthen.

While real estate of every description is assessed at its full value, considerable masses of capital in other forms continue to escape taxation. This inequality should be removed. Justice and good policy require that all property, having the protection of our laws, should be taxed by assessment, and made to sustain the public authorities, upon principles of uniformity, except in special cases where it may be deemed beneficial to the State to grant an exemption from taxation by express legislation.

The great error arises from forgetting the theory of the voluntary principle tested by the oath of the tax payer. The true basis of taxation is for each tax payer to bring forward his schedule and test his estimate by his oath. This theory, with the imposition of taxes upon all forms of property, approximates the true equality and development of property for its proper share of the revenue.

In our notice of the new railroad car built by Christopher & Standiford, we stated that this firm had a contract with the Chattanooga road. We understand that this is an error. They ought to have one, however, and if the contractors in our neighboring State could see the late specimen of their work for the Louisville and Frankfort road, they would, no doubt, get one.

The concert of Madame Durand and Signor Novelli at the Mozart Hall, on Tuesday evening, was large and fashionably attended.—The singing of Madame Durand was exquisite, and produced raptures of applause. Indeed, we never saw a more delighted audience. We understand that it is the intention of Madame D. to give another concert at Mozart Hall the latter part of the present week.

A NARROW ESCAPE.—The St. Louis Intelligencer says: "That during the fire at Cairo, a few days since, a very large amount of powder—some 2000 kegs—discharged by the steamer Pride of the West, and stowed in an out house or combustible old shed, came very near exploding. At one time it was thought impossible to save the powder. There was no water at hand, both rivers being nearly frozen over, and for more than an hour the sparks and burning fragments which were constantly falling on and around the shed, were extinguished by the application of snow. During this time the whole population of the town and the officers and crews of five or six boats, were kept in a state of the greatest excitement. There was no retreating—the boats were frozen to the shore, and the severity of the weather precluded the possibility of exposure in the open air. By dint of hard labor and an incessant piling on of the snow, the building and perhaps many valuable lives were saved. The shed, we are told, stood but a few rods from the burning houses, and its preservation was almost a miracle."

Five houses were burned, and for the want of water, nothing could be done to arrest the flames. Mr. Harrell, a merchant, lost his entire stock of goods, amounting to over \$12,000, on which there was only \$2,000 insurance. It is said he also lost his books and papers, and about \$1,000 in cash, in getting four or five kegs of powder from his store."

RUBBER.—A passenger on the Ben Franklin was robbed of a gold watch, and cane, yesterday morning shortly after the boat reached the wharf. The Police were immediately put on the track of the thief, but did not succeed in arresting him.

It will be seen by reference to another column, that Mr. W. R. O'Brien is a candidate for Night Watchman in the Second Ward.

Mrs. Mowatt is playing at the Holliday street theatre, Baltimore.

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

[Correspondence of the Louisville Democrat.]

WASHINGTON, January 29, 1852.

The Mexican indemnity bill, after a burst of indignation on the part of some members, passed without a division. That, of course, ends Duff Green's business before Congress. There are rumors afloat, however, that he may still have to transact some very important business before one of the departments of the government, which may terminate still more unfortunately to himself.

Several thousand sacks of salt are at St. Louis, awaiting transportation to Cincinnati. The magnificent steamer James Robt cost seven-and-a-half thousand dollars.

The wharf boat at Maysville has been sunk by the ice.

Mr. John Cain, Auditor of this city, has resigned that office.

The Ladies' Fair, at the Lafayette engine house, has been, thus far, very successful.

The weather, for the last few days, has been very favorable for sugar making.

The ice has almost entirely disappeared, and navigation is again fairly resumed.

We are indebted to Mr. C. C. Green for Late New York papers.

Dubufe's paintings of Adam and Eve are still in this city.

Venison of the most choice quality is now quite abundant in market.

The intervention resolutions have passed the New York State Senate.

The countess Ida Hahn Hahn, the novelist, is about to enter a Convent of Sisters of Mercy, at Mayence.

The wharf yesterday presented quite a busy appearance. A large number of steamers were receiving and discharging freight.

We learn that in places in this State and Indiana, the peach and cherry crop have been entirely destroyed by the recent cold weather.

A large number of cattle have been shipped from this city and vicinity, for New Orleans in the last three days.

The New York Common Council have tendered to the United States government a site for the mint in that city, free of charge.

The city scavengers were cleaning the streets in the central portion of the city yesterday.

Mr. L. B. White has taken his place as Mail Agent on the Pike No. 9, between this city and St. Louis.

The Free Masons turned out last evening to attend the funeral of a deceased member named Schroeder.

A meeting in behalf of the Irish exiles, took place at the court house in St. Louis on Saturday last.

The State House at Columbus, Ohio, was partially consumed by fire on Saturday morning last.

Catherine Hayes has announced, through her agent, her intention of soon visiting Cincinnati and Louisville.

A splendid block of store buildings have been erected on Market street, between First and Second.

The emigration to California, Oregon and Texas, this season, will be immense. In every direction we hear of companies being formed.

It is cited as an evidence of good management, that of 174,000 passengers carried over the Little Miami railroad last year, not a single passenger was lost.

One of the new passenger cars, built by Messrs. Christopher & Staudiford, which we spoke of yesterday, has been placed upon the

tracks at Jeffersonville and Columbus, respectively, and will be in service on the 1st of March.

Osborne & Green have removed their auction rooms to the building formerly occupied by P. Dongan & Bro., on Third street, opposite the Democratic office.

The cars on the Jeffersonville and Columbus rail road are now making daily trips to a point eight miles beyond Vienna, a distance of thirty-six miles from Jeffersonville.

Fire.—The alarm of fire about 1 o'clock yesterday, was caused by the burning of a small frame house on Green street, between Preston and Floyd.

Great complaints are made of the wretched condition of the pump on Fifth street, between Main and the river. We hope the proper authorities will attend to it.

A thief was caught yesterday morning while attempting to break open a gentleman's room on a steamboat at the wharf, but managed to make his escape.

Bad Luck.—Mr. J. M. Brown, a returned Californian who was robbed of \$1,000 in New Orleans a few weeks since, had his trunk containing \$500, cut off the St. Louis stage a few miles from the latter place, on Friday last.

It will be seen by reference to our advertising columns, that Mr. D. H. Armstrong has removed his Insurance office to Main street.—The new office is No. 439 Main street, adjoining the Franklin Savings' Institution.

Maunsel, White & Co., of New Orleans, publish a card in the Picayune, in which they ascribe their recent failure to the press of their immediate engagements, and their disappointment in receiving produce.

Since the opening of navigation, business in every department has greatly improved. The weather at present is exceedingly favorable for all kinds of out-door transactions, and our merchants seem full of business.

THE THREE CENT PIECES.—E. C. Dale, treasurer of the United States Mint, contradicts the statement that the coining of three cent pieces had suspended, or was delayed in consequence of a defect in the law of Congress on the subject. The mint has already issued over six millions of pieces, and is now ready to supply all demands for them in sums of \$30, \$60, \$150, or their multipliers, the bags of the mint containing those amounts.

A SIX-LOADING GUN.—Resolutions have been unanimously adopted by the Legislature of Tennessee, recommending the Governor to call upon the Department at Washington for such a number of Porter's self-loading and self-priming rifles as the State may be entitled to under existing laws for the distribution of arms amongst the States. The committee which reported the resolution stated the rifle could be fired forty times in a minute, is simple in its construction, not liable to accident, and in battle would be the most destructive fire-arm ever used, while at the same time it must have a powerful influence in preserving the peace of nations. Here is a chance to procure "material aid" for Kentucky.

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The wharf boat at Maysville has been sunk by the ice.

Mr. John Cain, Auditor of this city, has resigned that office.

The Ladies' Fair, at the Lafayette engine house, has been, thus far, very successful.

The weather, for the last few days, has been very favorable for sugar making.

The ice has almost entirely disappeared, and navigation is again fairly resumed.

We are indebted to Mr. C. C. Green for Late New York papers.

Dubufe's paintings of Adam and Eve are still in this city.

Venison of the most choice quality is now quite abundant in market.

The intervention resolutions have passed the New York State Senate.

The countess Ida Hahn Hahn, the novelist, is about to enter a Convent of Sisters of Mercy, at Mayence.

The wharf yesterday presented quite a busy appearance. A large number of steamers were receiving and discharging freight.

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FLINT JACKSON.

—Continued.

Henry Rogers at length dropped asleep with his head upon one of the settle-tables; Jackson sank into silent silence; the noisy room grew quiet; and I came away. I was impressed with a belief that Jackson entertained some sinister design against his youthful and inexperienced lodgers, and I determined to acquaint them with my suspicions. For this purpose Mr. Morgan, who had a patient living near Jackson's house, undertook to invite them to tea on some early evening, on the pretence that he had heard of a tavern that might suit them when they received their fortune. Let me confess, too, that I had another design besides putting the young people on their guard against Jackson. I thought it very probable that it would not be difficult to glean from them, some interesting and suggestive particulars concerning the ways, means, practices, out-goings and incomings, of their worthy landlord's household.

Four more days passed unprofitably away, and I was becoming weary of the business, when about five o'clock in the afternoon the apothecary galloped up to his door on a borrowed horse, jumped off with surprising celerity, and with a face as white as his own magnesia, burst out as he hurried into the room where I was sitting: "Here's a pretty kettle of fish! Henry Rogers has been poisoned, and by his wife!"

"Poisoned?"

Yes, poisoned; although, thanks to my being on the spot, I think he will recover. But I must instantly to Dr. Edwards; I will tell you all when I return."

The promised "all" was: Morgan was passing slowly by Jackson's house, in the hope of seeing either Mr. or Mrs. Rogers, when the servant-woman, Jane Riddet, ran out and begged him to come in, as their lodger had been taken suddenly ill. Ill indeed! The surface of his body was cold as death, and the apothecary quickly discovered that he had been poisoned with sulphuric acid [oil of vitriol] of a quantity of which he, Morgan had sold a few days previously to Mrs. Rogers, who when purchasing it, said Mr. Jackson wanted it to apply to some warts that annoyed him. Morgan fortunately knew the proper remedy, and desired Jackson, who was in the room, and seemingly very anxious and flurried, to bring some soap instantly, a solution of which he proposed to give immediately to the seemingly dying man. The woman-servant was gone to find Mrs. Rogers, who had left about ten minutes before, having first made the tea in which the poison had been taken. Jackson hurried out of the apartment, but was gone so long that Morgan, becoming impatient, scraped a quantity of plaster off the wall, and administered it with the best effect. At last Jackson came back, and said there was unfortunately not a particle of soap in the house. A few minutes afterwards the young wife alarmed at the woman-servant's tidings, flew into the room in an agony of alarm and grief. Simulated alarm, crocodile grief, Mr. Morgan said; for there could, in his opinion, be no doubt that she had attempted to destroy her husband. Mr. Jackson, on being questioned, peremptorily denied that he had ever desired Mrs. Rogers to procure sulphuric acid for him, or had received any from her—a statement which so confounded the young woman that she instantly fainted. The upshot was that Mrs. Rogers was taken into custody and lodged in prison.

This terrible news flew through Farnham like wildfire. In a few minutes it was upon every body's tongue; the hints of the quarrelsome life the young couple led, artfully spread by Jackson, were recalled, and no doubt appeared to be entertained of the truth of the dreadful charge. I had no doubt either, but my conviction was not that of the Farnham folk. This then, was the solution of the struggle I had seen going on in Jackson's mind; this, the realization of the dark thought which I had imperfectly read in the sinister glance of his restless eyes. He had intended to destroy both the husband and wife—the one by poison and the other by the law! Doubtless, then, the £1500 had been obtained, and this was the wretched man's infernal device for retaining it! I went over with Morgan early the next morning to see the patient, and found that, thanks to the prompt antidote administered, and Dr. Edward's subsequent active treatment, he was rapidly recovering. The still-suffering young man, I was glad to find, would not believe for a moment in his wife's guilt. I watched the looks and movements of Jackson attentively—a scrutiny which, now aware of my vocation, by no means appeared to relish.

"Pray" said I, suddenly addressing Riddet, the woman-servant—"pray, how did it happen that you had no soap in such a house as this yesterday evening?"

"No soap!" echoed the woman with a start of surprise. "Why?"

"No—no soap," hastily broke in her master with loud and menacing emphasis, "there was not a morsel in the house. I bought some afterwards in Farnham."

COPARTNERSHIP.—We have this day concluded with Mr. L. G. HOWARD, and the business will hereafter be continued under the style and firm of BENT, DUVALL & CO. C. H. BENT, C. DUVALL, L. G. HOWARD.

W.M. G. STEWART & CO., Family Grocers and Tea Dealers, No. 417 MARKET STREET, SOUTH SIDE, Between Fourth and Fifth.

D. W. Goods.—Persons wishing to supply themselves with domestic Goods of a superior quality, which we have found annually good for our assortment, will be offered such inducements as cannot fail to attract their attention. We call attention to our bleached Shirts and Sheetings, Irish Linens, &c., of which we have a large supply.

R. D. BROWN.—409 South side, between Third street, east side, between Main and Market, Jan 31

MORSE & GUERNSEY.

NATIONAL DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day dissolved their partnership, which was formed on the 1st instant, Mr. William Turner returning from the concern.

C. H. BENT, C. DUVALL, L. G. HOWARD.

W.M. G. STEWART & CO.,

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R. D. BROWN.—409 South side, between Third street, will meet with prompt attention. Letters from a distance, directed to me, box 947, Louisville, will be forwarded to me by express.

R. D. BROWN to Bell, Robinson & Co.,

H. C. THOS. & CO.,

PHYSICIANS & SURGEONS,

DR. J. C. MCKEEAN.—Physician and Surgeon.

DR. J. C. MCKEEAN.—Physician and Surgeon.